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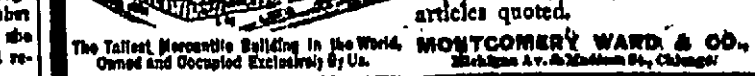
**PISO'S CURE FOR**  
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.  
First Cough Syrup, Cures Croup,  
Whooping Cough, Sore Throat,  
Influenza, Cold, Hoarseness,  
Consumption.

**He Fooled the Surgeon**  
All doctors told Renick Hamilton Jefferson, C., after suffering 18 years from renal colic, he would die unless operation was performed; cured himself with Buxton's Arnica the best in the world. Surest pills on earth. 25c a box, at J. E. King's & Buxton's drug stores.

**TRY GRAIN-O! TRY A**

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The child can drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it like it. GRAIN-O is rich and brown of Mocha or Java. It is made from pure grains and the wheat germ which gives it without any addition the rich, creamy texture of the price of coffee. 15c and 25c a package. Sold by all grocers.

I, being the youngest and the most vulnerable, I was taken for his custody. She charges that I have been the victim of extreme an-



Our General Catalogue quotes them. Send 15c to partly pay postage or expressage and we'll send you one. It has 1200 pages, 17,000 illustrations and quotes prices on nearly 75,000 things that you eat and use and wear. We constantly carry in stock all articles quoted.



## DECATUR HERALD.

Published by  
THE HERALD-DECATUR CO.  
227 E. Main St., Decatur, Ill.

## The Herald-Dispatch.

Established Oct. 6, 1899.

## Weekly Republican.

Established August 1, 1898.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Yearly—In Advance	\$6.00
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## FIFTY YEARS AGO BULLS HAD A DAY

Alvin Caldwell Entered the Em-  
ploy of Dr. Johns in  
Piatt County.

CAME TO DECATUR MONDAY CLOSE TWO CENTS HIGHER

To Visit His Old Employer—Now Owns  
Two Thousand Acres of Fine  
Land.

UNOAGED IN CATTLE FEEDING CATTLE PRICES WERE STEADY

Alvin Caldwell, who lives in Champaign  
county, close to the Piatt county line,  
came to Illinois in 1847. He came on foot  
and alone from Pickaway county, Ohio,  
without a dollar and with few friends. To-  
day he is the owner of 2000 acres of the  
finest farming land and is engaged in the stock  
business on an extensive scale. His land  
is in Champaign and Piatt counties and at  
the present time he is preparing for  
market seven hundred head of cattle. Mr.  
Caldwell is a character in his way. He is  
one of the few remaining old fashioned,  
plain and rugged men who were actively  
engaged in the development of this state  
a half century ago. Monday he came to  
Decatur to visit Dr. H. C. Johns, an old  
friend and employer. The visit was made  
to commemorate the 50th anniversary of  
the day that Mr. Caldwell "blowed out"  
to him. In personal appearance Mr. Caldwell  
is a fairly good representative of Joshua  
Wentworth as he is seen on the stage. In  
manner and speech he is not unlike that  
splendid old stage character. A reporter  
for the Herald got hold of him and he  
talked unreservedly of his experience.  
The interview was dictated, the speaker  
employing the third person all the time,  
as follows:"Caldwell entered the employ of Dr. H. C.  
Johns fifty years ago today. Dr. Johns  
then being a resident of Piatt county and  
being engaged in farming on a large scale.  
Caldwell learned the cattle trade in Pick-  
away county, Ohio, under Mr. Henrick,  
who led the first drove of cattle over the  
mountains, and which were driven west  
toward to market. His second teacher  
was W. H. Platt of Piatt county, his  
third H. E. Harris of Champaign and his  
fourth Dr. H. C. Johns of Piatt county.  
All these men were stars in their business.  
Caldwell does not follow that those men  
had an equal in the United States as cattle  
handlers and fat stock men in their day.  
Caldwell says that he has been in the busi-  
ness since 1857 and previous to that time  
drove three droves of cattle from this state  
overland to the Philadelphia market and  
one drove to the New York market. Two  
of these he drove from Piatt county, one  
from Champaign to Hennick & Weaver  
of Ohio, one belonging to Hays & Hot in  
Ohio, one from the Jacob Strain farm  
in Morgan county, belonging to Ann  
Hill and John Hill of York state, and  
one to Bert Carroll of Urbana. Caldwell  
says that he has never engaged in anything  
but farming and the feeding and fat-  
tening of cattle and hogs for the market. He  
has low 700 head of cattle on feed for the  
summer and fall market. He says that the  
ups and downs of the business have been  
severe in the last thirty years but that he is  
still holding on like other stockmen for  
something more favorable to turn up in the  
business.Mr. Caldwell says that he is unhesitatingly  
for McKinley and his administration in  
all of his dealings. He is for Judge Royce  
for the governorship and feels favorably  
toward the Tamm-Cullum factions. He  
thinks that the strike between the two  
factions is too great to work good to the in-  
terest of the people generally and he en-  
thusiastically favors the election of Mr. Hill for  
the United States senate. He wishes to know  
all things for Uncle John Cannon to remain in  
his present position."That ended the interview and by playing  
a few questions the reporter learned some-  
thing of interest concerning Mr. Caldwell.  
He was born in Moreau county, Pa., De-  
cember 10, 1850, and came to Illinois in  
1847, tramping from Pickaway county,  
Ohio, to which place his family removed  
when he was a child. In those days he was  
given to work for \$15 per month. In 1857  
he went into the cattle business for himself,  
having saved \$700 and secured two or three  
horses. He bought his first eighty acres of  
land in Piatt county in 1863, paying \$10 an  
acre for it. The same land is now valued  
by him at \$20 per acre. When he bought  
that land he had \$1400 of his own money and  
borrowed \$400 from Major Bowman, then  
sheriff of Piatt county. Now he owns 2000  
acres of land. His last land was purchased  
two years ago at \$70 per acre, and he says  
that it is not as good as the first eighty for  
which he paid \$10 per acre. All the corn  
raised on his place is fed to his stock. It  
requires 400 bushels a day and he is able  
to raise just half enough for the purpose.  
He keeps much of his land for grazing.  
He does not provide shelter for his stock  
and when asked how he fed answered:  
"The corn from the measure and the fod-  
der from the ground just as I was taught to  
do." Mr. Caldwell was asked if he had  
given any thought to modern methods of  
feeding and replied: "I never tried to  
learn them and am too old to begin now.  
My way is good enough for me." The  
cattle business is now fairly good, but mar-  
kets are close and it has to be closely  
watched. Mr. Caldwell says that Cleveland  
nearly busted the cattle business of the  
country. His parting injunction was: "You  
tell them that Caldwell has made his suc-  
cess on borrowed capital. It's too big a  
business for a man to do it all with his  
own money."

Another Shaft.

Mark Moran returned to Hawley station  
yesterday after a visit with his family in  
Decatur. He is now operating the mines  
at Hawley station. He is figuring on sink-  
ing another shaft at that place. The role  
of coal can be reached through a shaft 104  
feet deep and it is likely that during the  
coming summer the shaft will be sunk so  
that it will be in shape for work next fall.CORN PRICES FORCED UP TO 38 1-2  
FOR MAY AND  
JULY.Wheat Trade Was Dull and Moderate  
But the Close Was  
Higher.

CATTLE PRICES WERE STEADY

Chicago, March 12—Wheat—Active, mar-  
ket broad and higher, local tempo bullish,  
and under urgent demand May advanced to  
25 to 28 1/2; July to 28 1/2. The gain was  
well maintained and the close was 1 1/2 to 2  
higher. The statistics at hand were quite  
bullish and the shorts covered, there being  
further buying by local professionals, the  
country, as well as the seaboard and south-  
west. There was a large decrease on ocean  
passage. Country acceptances were moder-  
ate and clearings fair. New York re-  
ported 14 boat loads accepted. There was a  
good deal of profit taking and realizing by  
the local long on the advance, but the  
offerings were well absorbed and the market  
closed firm.Wheat—Trade moderate and market ruled  
rather dull, keeping within 1/2 to 3/4 range.  
The feeling was a little unsettled, lower  
prices ruling early and higher later, the  
close showing 1/2 to 3/4 gain. Statistics on  
hand were quite bullish but were offset in a  
measure by the strength and sharp advance  
in corn. There were further large addi-  
tions to the amount on ocean passage.  
Liverpool was unchanged on both spot and  
futures. Large northwest receipts was one  
of the bear features. The showing of the  
visible was somewhat of a surprise, de-  
creasing 280,000, whereas an increase of  
790,000 was expected. Mild weather in the  
winter wheat belt was an indirect bear  
factor early. New York reported ten boat  
loads accepted.Oats—Active in a general way and closed  
at the top at 1/4 to 3/4 better than Saturday.  
Buying was largely by shorts. July showed  
more strength than May. The strength in  
corn was a bullish impetus.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND PROVISIONS.

Chicago, March 12—Wheat—March, 63 1/2;  
July, 67 1/2 to 67 3/4.  
Corn—March, 35 1/2; July, 38 1/2.  
Oats—March—23 1/2; July, 23 1/2 to 24.  
Rye—May, 55 1/2.  
Barley—30 1/2 to 31.  
Flax—\$1.60.  
Timothy—\$2.50.  
Clover—\$4.00.  
Flour—Quiet; market steady.  
Wheat—Dull, unsettled, closing higher;  
No. 2 red, no sales; No. 3 spring, no  
sales; May opened 65 1/2; highest, 65 1/2;  
lowest, 65 1/2; closed, 66 1/2.  
Corn—Active; market broad, higher,  
local tempo bullish, closing 1/2 to 3/4 high-  
er; No. 2 cash, no sales; May opened 26 1/2;  
highest, 26 1/2; lowest, 26 1/2; closed, 27 1/2.  
Oats—Active, strong, closing higher;  
No. 2 white, no sales; No. 3 white, 26 1/2  
to 28.  
Rye—March, 51 1/2; July, 51 1/2.  
Flax—March—55 1/2; July, 54 1/2.  
Hibbs—March, 56 1/2; July, 56 1/2.  
Short close steady—\$5.15 to \$5.20.

PRODUCE.

Butter—Strong; creameries 10 to 21 1/2;  
dairies, 18 to 22.  
Eggs—Dull, 19 1/2.

POULTRY.

Dressed poultry—Steady; turkeys, 2 1/2 to  
1 1/2; chickens, 9 to 9 1/2.

HOW PRICES FLUCTUATED.

The following is the range and close of  
Monday's grain and provision markets:

Open	High	Low	Close	Yest.
WHEAT				
May	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
July	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
CORN				
May	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
July	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
OATS				
May	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
July	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
RYE				
May	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Barley	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Flax	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60
Timothy	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Clover	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Flour	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Butter	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Eggs	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Chicago, March 12—The following were  
the receipts and shipments today:

Receipts	Ship.
Wheat	51
Flour	115
Corn	123
Oats	123

WHEAT AT MINNEAPOLIS.

Minneapolis, March 12—Wheat—Strong;  
May, 61 1/2 to 61 3/4; July, 65 1/2 to 65 3/4; cash  
No. 1 northern sold 1/4 to 1/2 over May; No.  
2, 1/2 to 1/2 under May.

GRAIN AT LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, March 12—Corn—Spot firm;  
American mixed new, 3s 10 1/2; American  
mixed, old, 3s 10 1/2.

THE NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, March 12—Wheat—Receipts  
100,000; exports, 160,000; Spot firm; No.  
2 red, 77 elevator; No. 2 red, 79 c. a. b.  
float and in store. Options closed firm at  
1 1/2 to 1 3/4 not advance; May, 74.  
Corn—Receipt

# GRAIN GRAIN!

You want a good article by all grain, and it is the only one that will give you the best results. Ask your dealer for it.

# FARMERS COLUMN

Grain and seed, and all the latest news of the grain market. Ask your dealer for it.

At St. Patrick's Church, Dean Murphy Preaches About the Pope.

# THE CHURCH HEAD

At St. Patrick's Church, Dean Murphy Preaches About the Pope.

# THE LINE AN UNBROKEN ONE

Institution Which Lived in the Days When the Smoke of Sacrifice Still Rose in Rome.

# IT SYNOPSIS OF THE LECTURE

St. Patrick's church last night. Dean Murphy, in a series of lectures, has been discussing the history of the papacy. He has shown how the papacy has been a constant source of trouble to the world, and how it has been a constant source of trouble to the world. He has shown how the papacy has been a constant source of trouble to the world, and how it has been a constant source of trouble to the world.

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Since the days of the apostles, has resolved the light of faith from priests who were especially sent from Rome or commissioned by bishops who acknowledged the pope's authority. Pope St. Celestine sent St. Patrick to Ireland and St. Augustine to England. St. Augustine, the apostle of France, was in communion with the pope of his time. Pope Gregory II. sent St. Boniface, the apostle of Germany, to the office of bishop. Saints Methodius and Cyril, who spread the gospel in Russia and other parts of northern Europe, acknowledged Peter's authority in Pope Nicholas I. and Adrian II. All the other nations of Europe having been converted before the reformation, received the faith from Catholic prelates, because Europe then recognized only one Christian chief.

The rationalist, Locky, cannot withhold his admiration from the long papal dynasty. He writes: "No human pen can write their epitaphs for no imagination can adequately realize their glories. To those who see the importance of a sovereignty not in extent of territory or a vast army, but in its influence on mankind, the papal government has had no rival and can have no successor."

Here is a line of men who started into existence with the express intention of lasting for all time. The series has never been broken. It exists today by the fact that it is a power which is to transcend the dominion of death, though death has overtaken it at times by natural vacancies, and a power to transcend the tyranny of vicarage, though that, too, has overtaken it from the side of fate and from the side of friends and has overtaken it from within. This line of men set out on their pilgrimage through time with the express intent of reaching to the end of time.

Christ received his commission from Christ. "I will give to thee, the keys of the kingdom of heaven. For whosoever thou shalt bind on earth shall be bound in heaven, and whosoever thou shalt loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven." Christ has power to make good his word. God is not as a man that he should lie, nor as the son of man that he should change.

Peter, subject of humanity, departs by death, but his headship is to remain. Simon dies but Peter lives. Peter's chair has been filled 258 times. There is no twilight of faith about it, no mist of all-optical legend. Thirty-five times the chair was vacated in blood, for thirty pontiffs, beginning with Peter and ending with Marcellus I. were martyred by pagan Rome. Four more by Arab heretics and one by the Monothelites.

The speaker then briefly referred to the changes and vicissitudes of the papacy in the fourth century and said that according to the best historical criticism there were only six whom he did not excuse though they as popes were far above the level of their times. It was an age of violence and vice. There was a special providence that no one of the unworthy popes lived long to disturb the church and the people were able to distinguish between the bad minister and his holy commission, between the unworthy vessel and the holy contents of its doctrine and power.

The faithful in the ages revered the priesthood even in a bad priest and with reason. In the college of twelve apostles, the first by our divine Lord was found unworthy without a single other saint or shining his own apostolic light. You compute the entire work up to 1500 popes will find against such unworthy an offset of forty-two noble souls who were worthy of the headship of the church, which is all fair. We venerate eighty-four for virtue, carried to an heroic degree, and the rest are not canonized but their deeds nevertheless proclaim the splendor of their virtues. The Roman Catholic church with its offices, its polity and constitution came by a mystery of God's love from the heart of the Savior and thither he will return. Unto the place whence the rivers come thither they return again. From Christ the Redeemer the line of pontiffs came, and fall it cannot till it reaches again to Christ.

It went to the White House and Was Dated November 28. Washington, D. C., March 11.—It appears that Gen. Wheeler did tender his resignation from the United States army last fall. It was dated November 28, at Panaji, Luzon, and was not called, but came by the slow process of the mails. Moreover, it did not come directly to the war department, but went to the white house, where it has been reposing since its arrival in Washington. The war department officials have just learned of it.

# GILLMORE'S HOME

The Lieutenant Captured by the Filipinos Reaches San Francisco.

# STORY OF HIS CAPTIVITY

Words of Gratitude for Col. Hare and His Bravo Band of Men.

# MANY TIMES CONDEMNED

Escaped When Death Seemed Almost Certain to be His Fate.

San Francisco, March 11.—Lieutenant Gillmore, who with other Americans was for months a prisoner in the hands of the Filipinos, has arrived here and tells a story of thrilling adventure. He has nearly recovered his health but still bears traces of his terrible experience. After a tribute to Colonel Hare and his brave band the speaker related his experience, but declined to have the story told in the first person. The account of the affair follows: "The party was captured on April 12 and remained on December 18, 1899. Gillmore and his 14 men went up the Balic river to protect a signal corps party on shore. They were fired on suddenly from ambush, two killed, two mortally wounded, and three seriously injured. The boat was shattered and sinking fast when the entire crew was captured. The prisoners were bound and dropped up on the bank, where they were told to prepare for death. Gillmore was to be shot first and then the others. O. McDonald, one of the mortally wounded men, at his own request, was held up by Walton at his place in the line that he might die like a man. He was too weak to stand alone. A firing party of 40 insurgents was drawn up at a distance of 15 paces and the prisoners were blindfolded.

# WANTED TO DIE LIKE MEN.

"When the firing party was ready Gillmore asked in a loud voice if any of the enemy could speak Spanish. A native stepped forward and answered in the affirmative. 'Then,' said Gillmore, 'tell these fellows to remove the bandages from our eyes that we may die like American soldiers.' The request was complied with, and some of the brave fellows mounted the members of the firing party as they raised their rifles to fire.

Not a man in the line wavered. Almost at the last minute a Spanish officer wearing a Filipino uniform arrived and shouted from a distance for the men not to fire. McDonald's strength then gave out and he fainted in Walton's arms. Soon afterward he died.

Then began their tedious journey through the jungle. They remained three months at San Isidro in prison with a scanty allowance of poor rice. Then they were taken to Benguet and turned over to the cruel General Tineo, young in years but old in vicious methods. Tineo kept them in jail where they slept on the mud floor, often knee deep in slush from tropical rains that came through the leaky roof. The prisoners were compelled to sleep on planks that were always damp, not even a mat was given to them for covering. Each prisoner was allowed from five to 10 cents a day for subsistence—only sufficient to buy rice enough to keep body and soul together. The result was that every man was soon ill. They suffered severely from boils, peculiar to the climate, and dysentery. The bodies of the victims are so wasted that it seemed that death would be preferable.

# AGAIN ORDERED TO EXECUTION.

"Once General Tineo issued an order for the execution of all of the prisoners, but the president of the town interceded for them, and the order was revoked. The merchants of the town took pity on them and raised a purse of \$10 to buy clothing and medicine for the prisoners, whereupon Tineo seized the money and issued an order that any who were found aiding the Americans should be prosecuted as criminals.

# PLAN TO MURDER PARTY.

"Finally, at Vigan, Tineo gave orders that the American prisoners be murdered. The officer commissioned to perpetrate the crime told Lieutenant Gillmore of his order, but said that his conscience would not permit him to carry them out. He would abandon the American and English to their fate, he said, and so the little band, 20 in all, were left in an unknown country without food or any means of getting it and so to starve. Nothing daunted, Gillmore worked down to the river, which was but three miles away, but it took them two days to make the distance.

# RESCUE WHEN HOPE WAS GONE.

"They met a party of savages who helped them build rafts, but on the second day they became ugly and finally laid up for a fight. Gillmore had given up hope, as his men had only bamboo poles to de-

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Send themselves with when there was a real Yankee yell, and out of the thicket came rushing American soldiers, with Colonel Hare in the lead. It was a meeting to be remembered a lifetime. Here was an old college classmate of Gillmore and went to the Philippines especially to rescue him. He said: "I'll follow Gillmore if I have to follow him to—"

"The rescue was characterized by a pathetic incident. Out of their scant allowance for food Gillmore's party had saved enough to buy materials for making an American flag. The flag was made in secret and carried by the men alternately in their ragged blouses. For a man to be found with it meant death. The flag was taken out when Colonel Hare's command arrived and flung to the breeze from the top of a big boulder. The rescued men gathered around it and singing the national anthem.

"It was decided to follow the river, and Lieutenant Gillmore's plan of raft building was carried out. It took 15 days to go down the river, which is full of rapids, sharp rocks and sharp waterfalls. It was a daily, almost hourly, occurrence for raft to upset, and many were the gallant rescues. Lieutenant Gillmore lost everything he had, including his private diary and a lot of rare native weapons he had collected. He would have lost his life in a raft one day but for the hero of Lieutenant Decker.

"If the natives of a village appeared friendly a landing was made and food purchased. If the villagers showed fight they got it, and the Texans shot them so rapidly that the village was soon cleared, and the troops foraged for themselves. Only one man was lost on the trip. The party finally landed at the village of Arbaque, near the town, and found they were within ten miles of Aparito, where several companies of troops were stationed. Over half of the command was suffering from various maladies, but every man marched to headquarters.

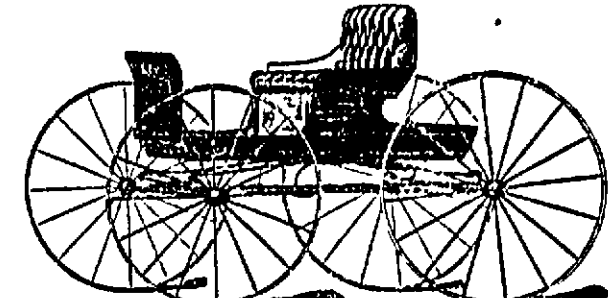
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